

## A Common Cyber Threat Framework How to Use

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### What You Need to Know

- Recognize and understand how to interpret data tagged to the Cyber Threat Framework (CTF)
- Understand how to tag reporting to the Cyber Threat Framework
- Understand how CTF-tagged reporting can be used in analysis



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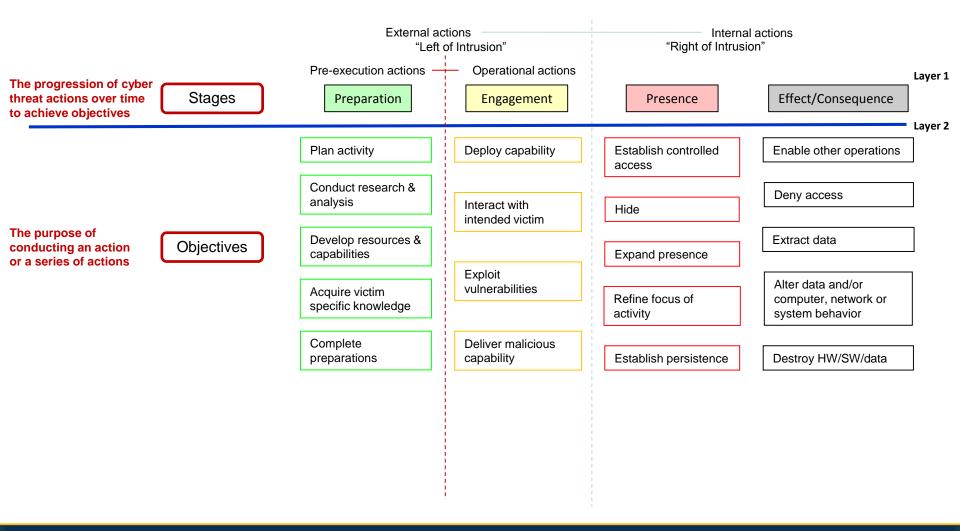
### Cyber Threat Framework (CTF) Overview

The Cyber Threat Framework was developed by the US Government to enable consistent categorization and characterization of cyber threat events, and to identify trends or changes in the activities of cyber adversaries. The framework captures the adversary life cycle from (a) "PREPARATION" of capabilities and targeting, to (b) initial "ENGAGEMENT" with the targets or temporary nonintrusive disruptions by the adversary, to (c) establishing and expanding the "PRESENCE" on target networks, to (d) the creation of "EFFECTS and CONSEQUENCES" from theft, manipulation, or disruption. The framework categorizes the activity in increasing "layers" of detail (1- 4) as available in the intelligence reporting.



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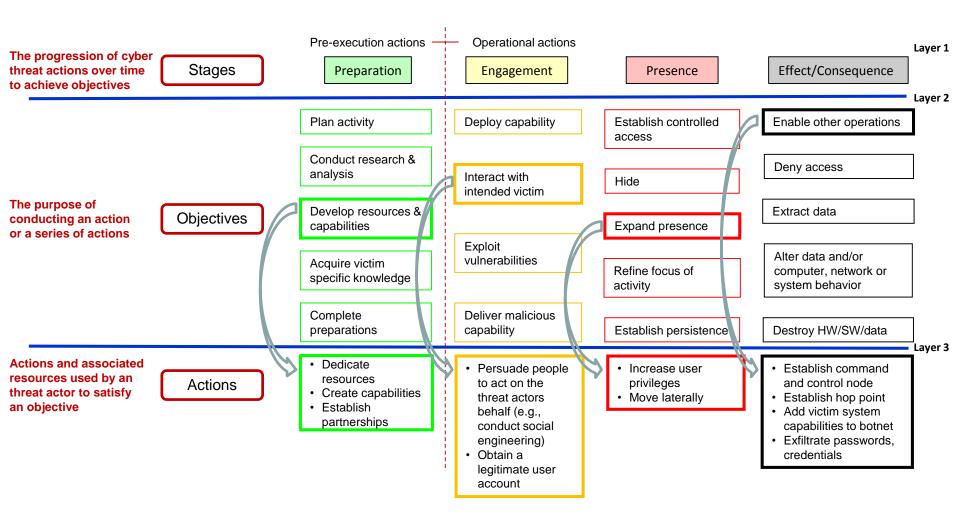
### Cyber Threat Framework (v4) Layers 1 and 2





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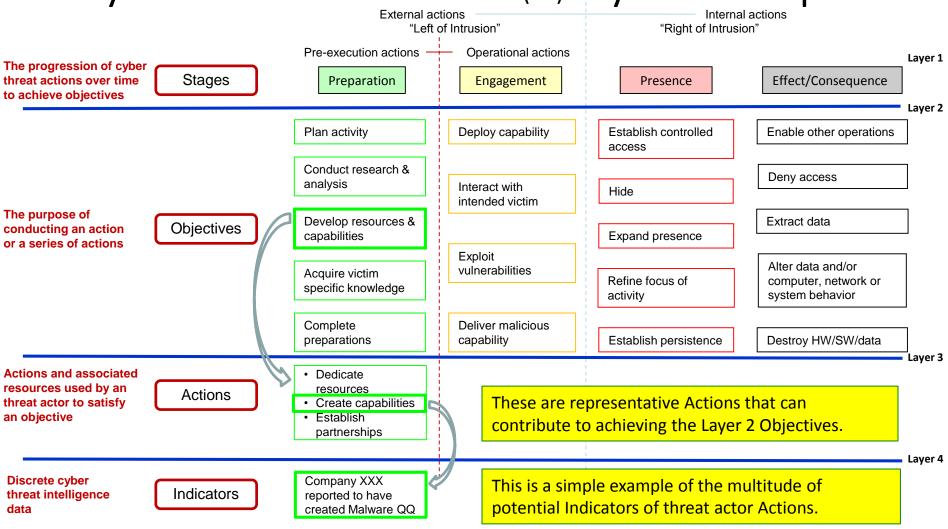
### Cyber Threat Framework (v4) Layer 3 Exemplars





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Cyber Threat Framework (v4) Layer 4 Exemplar





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### Cyber Threat Framework Representations

The Cyber Threat
 Framework's presentation
 can be adjusted to include
 only the information of most
 interest to an intended
 audience.

(U) Cyber Threat Framework						
Executive Layer 1	Stages					
Executive Layer 2	Objectives					
Tactical Layer 3	Actions					
Tactical Layer 4	Indicators					



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### Reading the Framework

 Products tagged to the Cyber Threat Framework may represented in a variety of ways on products.
 Presented layers can be adjusted to fit the intended audience.

		Layer 1		Layer 2
	F	Preparation		N/A
		ngagement	Delive	r Payload
		Presence		N/A
	Co	Effect/ ensequence		N/A
Example 2				
(U) Cybe	r Threat	Layer 1		Layer 2
Frame	ework	Engageme	ent	Deliver P

(U) Cyber Threat Framework

Example 3

Example 1

(U) Cyber Threat Framework					
Layer 1	Stages				
Layer 2	Objectives				
Layer 3	Actions				
Layer 4	Indicators				



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# Tagging Information to the Cyber Threat Framework

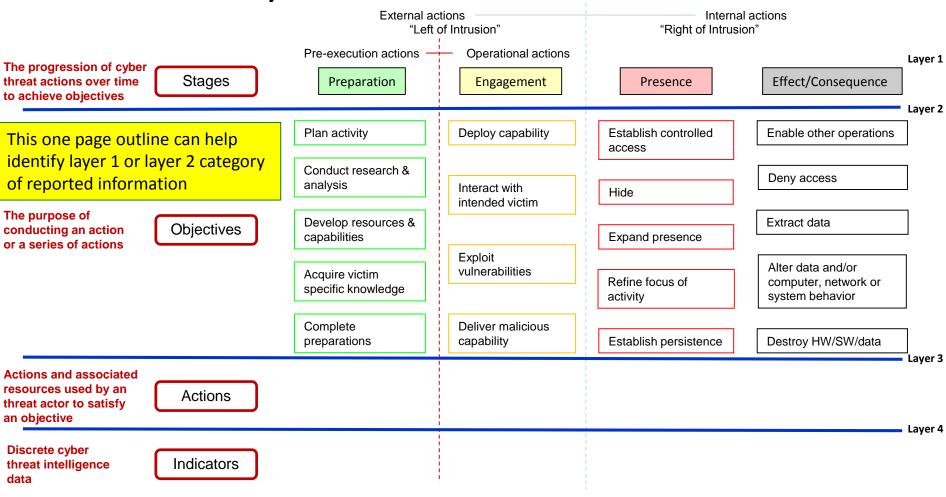
### Tools to help you

- Cyber Threat Framework one page overview
- Cyber Threat Framework Lexicon outline
- Cyber Threat Framework Lexicon



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### Cyber Threat Framework (v4)





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### Cyber Threat Framework (v4) Lexicon Outline

 The outline provides a multilayer view of a segment of the entire framework.

Enable other activities	
Deny access	
	Disrupt/degrade communication links
	Conduct Denial of Service (DoS) and/or Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack
	Disrupt/degrade the network
	Execute ransomware
Extract data	
	Relocate and store data on victim's computer, information system(s), network(s), and/or data stores.
	Exfiltrate data/information
Alter data and/or computer, network, and/or system behavior	
	Alter data stored on the victim's system(s)
	Change process run-state on victim system(s)
	Change decisions
	Change machine-to-machine (MtM) communications
Destroy hardware/software/data	



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### Cyber Threat Framework (v4) Lexicon

	Terms				Definitions	
	Layer 1 Stages	layer 2 Objectives	Layer 3 Actions	Layer 4 Indicators		
	stages				The progression of cyber threat actions over time to achieve objectives.	
		objectives			The purpose of conducting an action or a series of actions.	
			actions		Activity and associated resources used by a threat actor to satisfy an objective.	
				indicators	Exemplars of discrete, measurable, cyber threat data, i.e., presence of malicious software, named Malware, and/or reported instances of malicious actions or activities, that connotes a threat actor's attempt to take or having taken an action, or to achieve an objective.	
	Preparation  Activities undertaken by a threat actor, their leadership and/or sponsor to prepare for conducting malicious cyber activities, e.g., establish governance and articulating interest objectives, and strategy; identify potential victims and attack vectors; securing resources and develop capabilities; assess intended victim's cyber environment; and define for evaluating the success or failure of threat activities.					
		Plan activity			Steps taken by a threat actor before conducting malicious cyber activity to: define intent; establish policy limitations; identify funding, coordinate intended activities; establish initial objectives and parameters for measuring progress/success towards meeting them; and the steps taken to update plans, activities, and requirements based upon insights gained during the eventual victim engagement.	
			Identify intended target(s) and the purpose for the malicious cyber activity		The intitial step in the planning process that produces a list of intended victim(s), and defines the intent for and desired outcome of the malicious cyber activity.	
			Outline where and how the malicious activity is to be conducted		Actions taken by a threat actor (individual, team or government-sponsored agency), their sponsor and/or leadership to establish the overall strategy for, policy	
classific		ving document, tl	ns to aid in accurate he number of terms		limitations of, and the requisite resources and capabilities needed to conduct the intended malicious cyber activity, (e.g., information needs, resources and capabilities, and partnerships), along with the criteria for evaluating the eventual success/failure (measures of performance, merit, and effectiveness [MoP/MoM/MoE]) of the activity.	
			Establish a projected timeline for the malicious activity		The last step in the initial planning process in which the threat actor establishes a projected time for executing the planned malicious activity.	



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### Sample Report #1

 According to a local report, last year over 120 million personnel files were electronically exfiltrated by an identified nation state cyber actor.

3/13/2017 13



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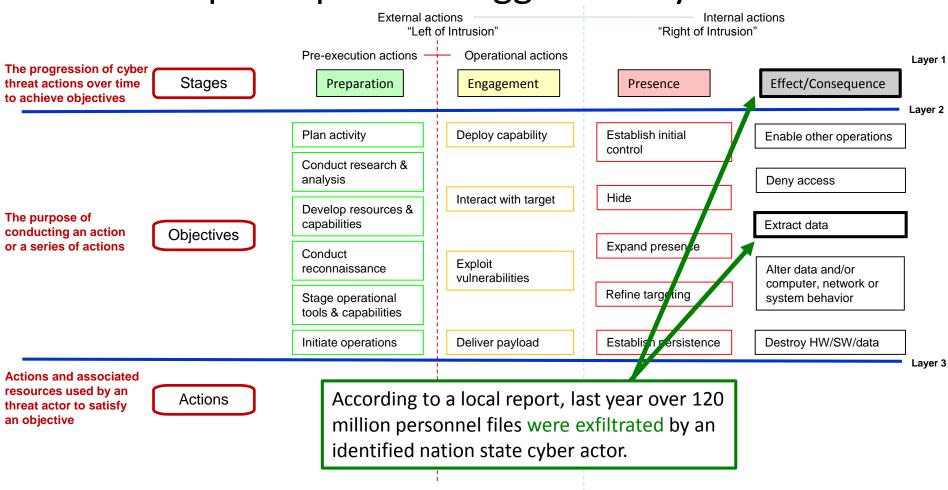
### Sample Report #1 Highlighted

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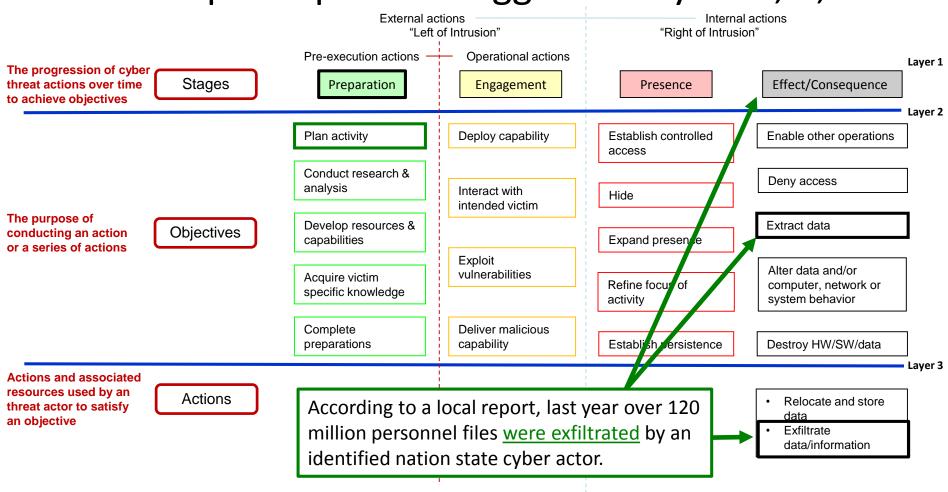
### Sample Report #1 Tagged to Layer 1 and 2





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### Sample Report #1 Tagged to Layers 1, 2, and 3





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### Sample Report #2

 Recent reporting indicates suspected cyber actors working on behalf of country X are planning a possible spearphishing campaign against the US Government, with the goal of gaining access to personnel records.

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### Sample Report #2 Highlighted

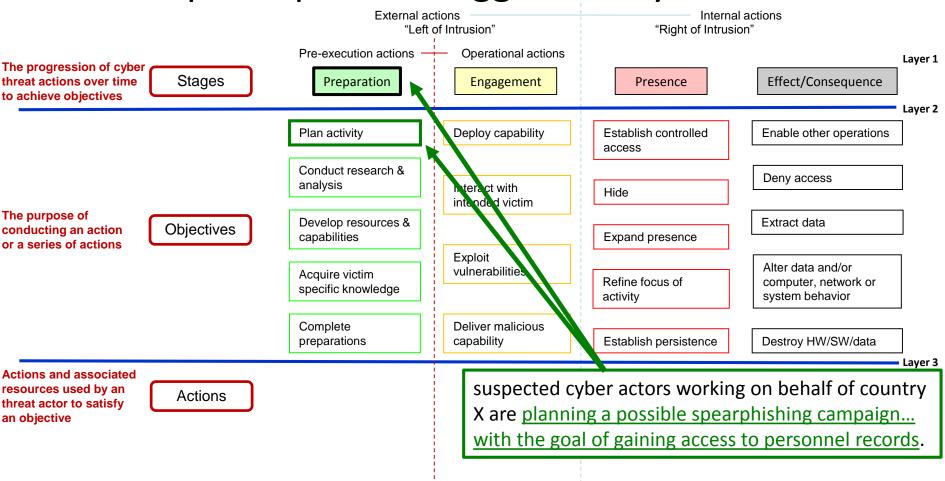
 Recent reporting indicates suspected cyber actors working on behalf of country X are <u>planning a possible spearphishing</u> <u>campaign</u> against the US Government, <u>with the goal of</u> gaining access to personnel records.

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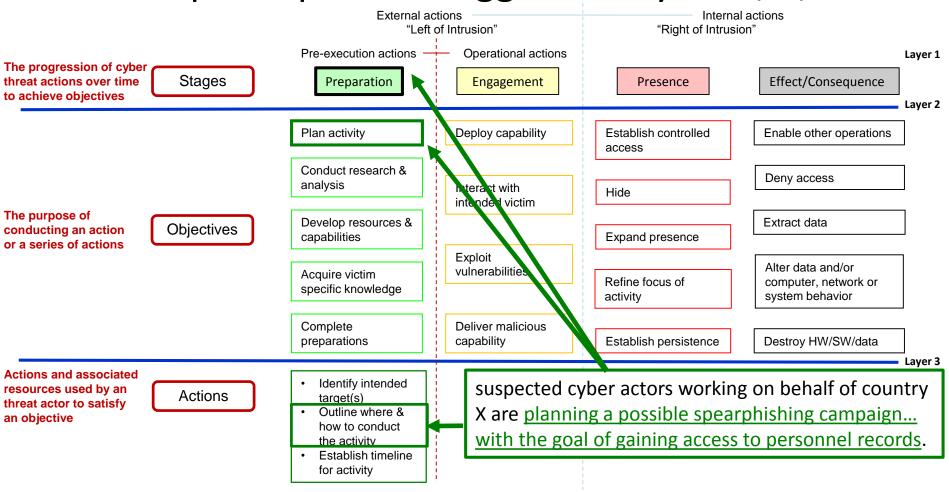
Sample Report #2 Tagged to Layers 1 and 2





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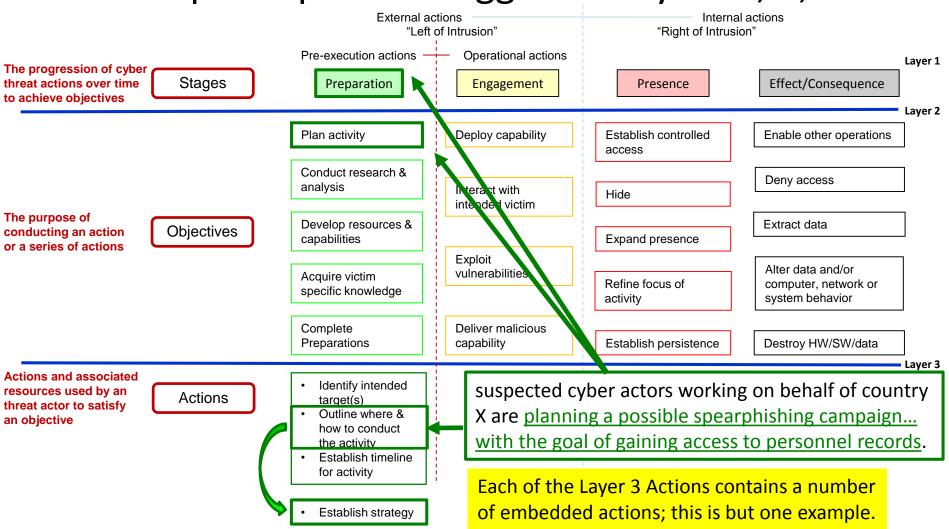
Sample Report #2 Tagged to Layers 1, 2, and 3





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Sample Report #2 Tagged to Layers 1, 2, and 3





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### Sample Report #3

 Hackers attacked a self-driving car, bringing the car to a complete stop. Investigation showed that the hackers targeted the laser ranging system, spoofed thousands of objects, and overwhelmed the system's ability to process information.

3/13/2017 22



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### Sample Report #3 Highlighted

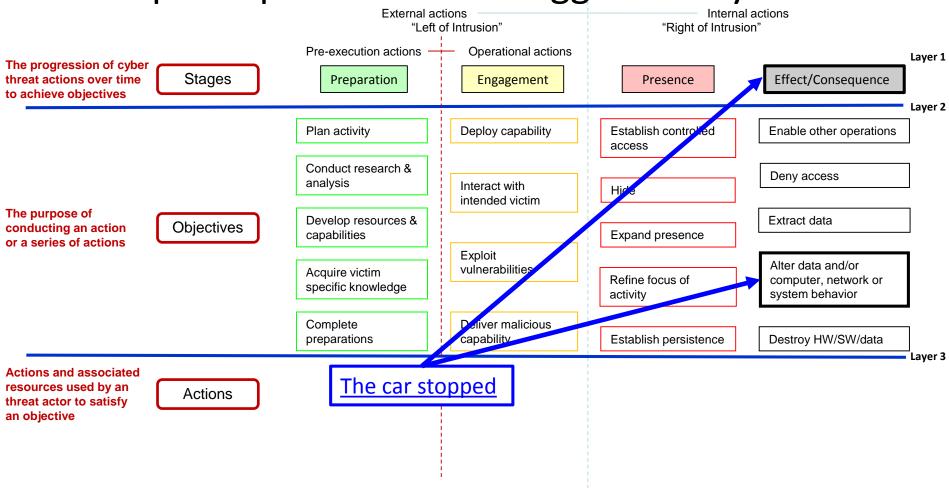
 Hackers attacked a self-driving car, bringing the car to a complete stop. Investigation showed that the hackers targeted the laser ranging system, <u>spoofed thousands of</u> <u>objects</u>, and <u>overwhelmed the system's ability to process</u> <u>information</u>.

The framework allows the user to capture all activity surrounding an event. Assuming this was a cyber event, there are two activities: the first was when the car stopped; the second, determined through subsequent forensic analysis, was the specific targeting of the laser ranging system. Both actions should be recorded. The user must determine how to link the two activities to the single event.

3/13/2017 23

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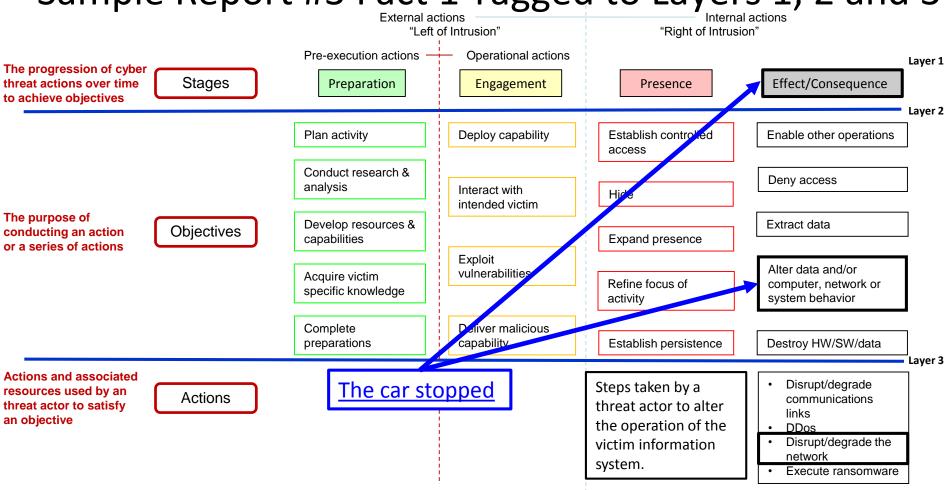
Sample Report #3 Fact 1 Tagged to Layers 1 and 2





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Sample Report #3 Fact 1 Tagged to Layers 1, 2 and 3

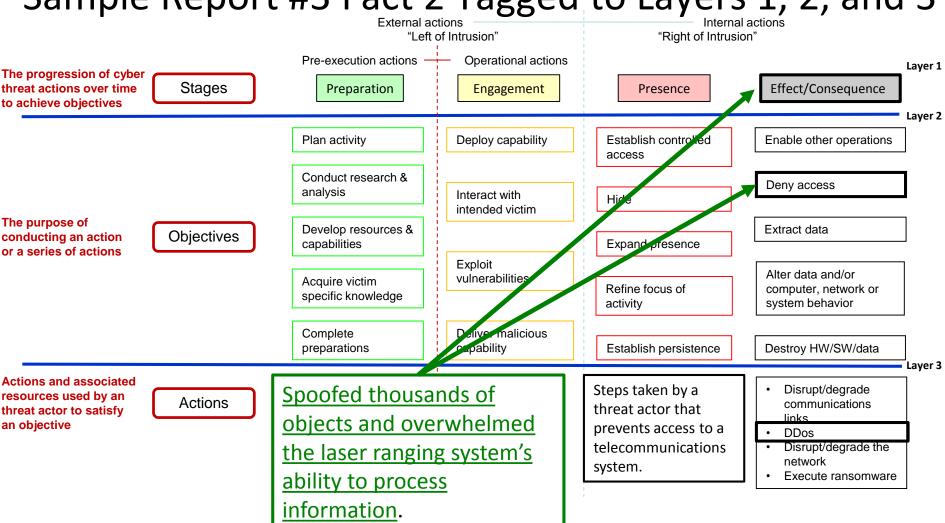


3/13/2017 25



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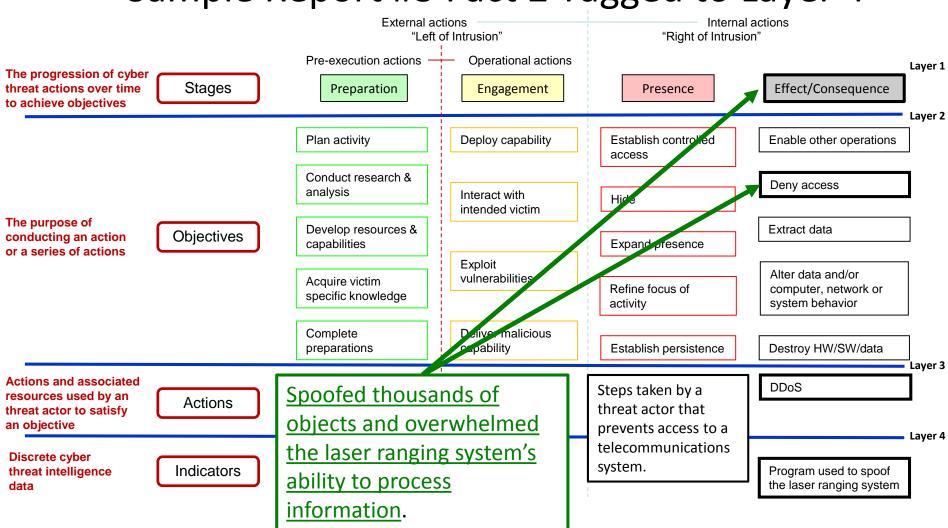
Sample Report #3 Fact 2 Tagged to Layers 1, 2, and 3





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Sample Report #3 Fact 2 Tagged to Layer 4





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### **Analysis**

- Depending on the information selected and its presentation,
   one can begin to conduct a variety of analysis:
  - Trends change over time
    - What caused the change
  - Predictive what's next
  - Environmental
    - Was the threat different than expected
    - What vulnerabilities were missed
    - How to optimize remedial action
  - Vulnerability risk analysis
  - Defensive posture

3/13/2017 28

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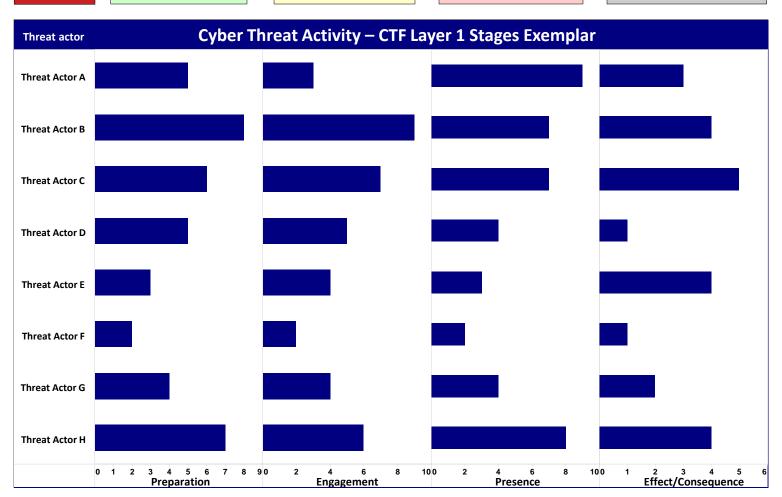
Threat Actor

Preparation

Engagement

Presence

Effect/Consequence



**Reporting Period: January – March 2016** 



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### CTF (v4) Layer 2 Objectives Exemplar

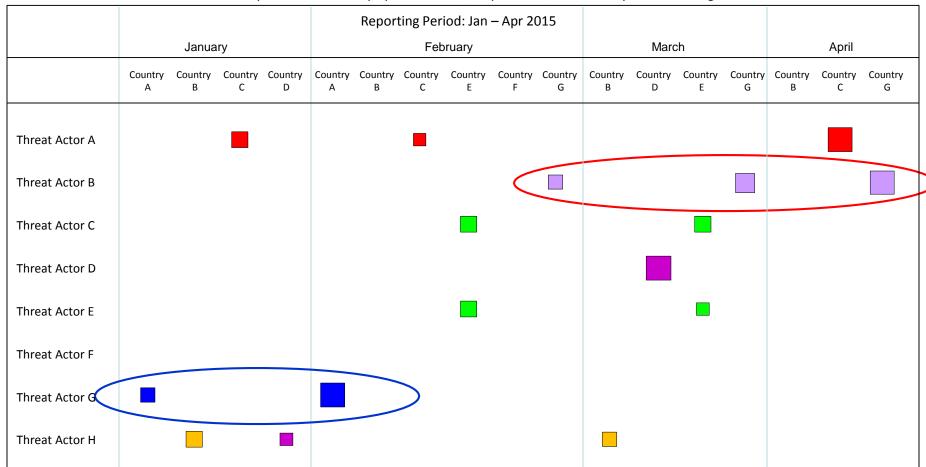
Layer 1 Stages	Layer 2 Objectives	Threat Actor A	Threat Actor B	Threat Actor C	Threat Actor D	Threat Actor E	Threat Actor F	Threat Actor G	Threat Actor H
Preparation	Plan activity	•					•		•
	Conduct research & analysis						•		
	Develop resources & capabilities						•	•	
	Acquire victim specific knowledge			•	•			•	
	Complete preparations		•	•	•		•		
ij	Develop capability								•
Engagement	Interact with intended victim	•						•	
	Exploit vulnerabilities						•		
	Deliver malicious capability				-				
-	Establish controlled access						•		
nce	Hide			/ 🔳 🔪	•		•	•	
Presence	Expand presence			/ = \	-	•	•	•	
7	Refine focus of activity				•		•		
ct/Conseque	Establish persistence			•		•	•		
	Enable other operations			•					
	Deny Access	•							
	Extract data								
	Alter data and/or computer, netwo	ork <b>=</b>	•	\ <u>`</u>		•			•
	Destroy HW/SW/data		•		-	•	•	•	



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### Trend Analysis - Threat Activity Over Time

Level 2 Cyber Threat Activity by Threat Actor, Report Date, and Country of Threat Origin





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### Summary

- The Cyber Threat Framework can be represented in a variety of products tailored to a specific audience
- Important to understand how tagging cyber threat information to the Cyber Threat Framework works
- Cyber Threat Framework-tagged reporting can be used to produce insightful, consistent analysis from a variety of information sources

3/13/2017 32



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Questions?